

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)
(REV 10-95)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

10383/006001

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

09/380324

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/DE98/00593INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
27 February 1998PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
27 February 1997

TITLE OF INVENTION

RETROVIRAL VECTORS, METHODS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE FOR GENE TRANSFER
INTO CD4-POSITIVE CELLS

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Klaus CICHUTEK and Jorn STITZ

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☒ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☒ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

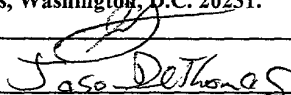
Items 13 to 18 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A substitute specification.
17. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
18. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
19. ☐ Other items or information:

"Express Mail" label number : el266442874US

Date of Deposit : 27 August 1999

I hereby certify that under 37 CFR 1.10 that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" with sufficient postage on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.



U.S. APPLICATION NO. **09/380324** INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. **PCT/DE98/00593** ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER **10383/006001**

20. The following fees are submitted:

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :

- ☒ Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO **\$840.00**
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) **\$670.00**
- ☐ No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) **\$760.00**
- ☐ Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO **\$970.00**
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) **\$96.00**

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =

\$840.00

Surcharge of **\$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).

\$0.00

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	12 - 20 =	0	x \$22.00
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$82.00

\$0.00

\$0.00

Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). ☐

\$0.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

\$840.00

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). ☐

\$0.00

SUBTOTAL =

\$840.00

Processing fee of **\$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).

\$0.00

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$840.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). ☐

\$0.00

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$840.00

Amount to be:
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☒ A check in the amount of **\$840.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **06-1050** A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

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32,983

REGISTRATION NUMBER

27 August 1999

DATE

09/380324
518 Rec'd PCT/PTO 27 AUG 1999

PATENT
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 10383/006001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Klaus Cichutek et al. Art Unit:
Serial No.: Examiner:
Filed : August 27, 1999
Title : RETROVIRAL VECTORS, METHODS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND
THEIR USE FOR GENE TRANSFER INTO CD4-POSITIVE CELLS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

International Patent Application: PCT/DE98/00593
International Filing Date : 27 February 1998

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Please amend the above-captioned application preliminarily as follows. Note that the claim amendments are based on Amendment under Article 34, rather than International Patent Application PCT/DE98/00593. Both documents are filed herewith. Prior to examination, please amend the application as follows:

In the Specification:

Page 1, after the title, at line 3, please insert the following paragraph and heading: --This is a continuation of International Patent Application No. PCT/DE98/00593, with an international filing date of 27 February 1998, now pending.

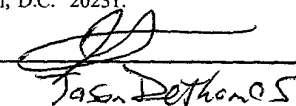
Field of the Invention--.

At page 1, line 6, insert, centered

--Background of the Invention--.

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Date of Deposit 27 August 1999
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T. S. DeHone

At page 2, lines 31-33, replace "One object of the present invention is to provide retroviral vectors that do not target the amphotropic receptor of mammalian cells, but receptors that are exclusively expressed in certain tissues or cell" with

--Summary of the Invention

One object of the present invention is to provide retroviral vectors that do not target the amphotropic receptor of mammalian cells, but receptors that are exclusively expressed in certain tissues or cell--.

At page 5, line 24, insert, centered

--Brief Description of the Drawings--.

At page 7, line 24, insert, centered

--Detailed Description--.

At page 9, line 1, delete "from".

At page 9, line 2, insert, centered

--Examples--.

At page 18, line 5, insert

--Other Embodiments

Other aspects, advantages, and modifications of the invention are within the scope of the following claims.--

In the Claims:

In claim 3, line 1, delete "or 2".

In claim 4, line 2, replace "any of claims 1 to 3" with
--claim 1--.

In claim 5, line 2, replace "any of claims 1 to 3" with
--claim 1--.

In claim 7, line 1, replace "any one of claims 4 to 6" with --claim 4--.

In claim 8, line 1, replace "any one of claims 4 to 7" with --claim 4--.

In claim 9, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 3" with --claim 1--.

In claim 10, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 3" with --claim 1--.

In claim 11, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 3" with --claim 1--.

In claim 12, line 1, replace "any one of claims 1 to 3" with --claim 1--.

REMARKS

Applicants have amended the dependency of the claims to remove all multiple dependencies and to preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, fifth paragraph, which provides in part that "[a] multiple dependent claim shall not serve as a basis for any other multiple dependent claim." These amendments add no new matter. Applicants have also added subheadings preferred for U.S. applications.

Claims 1-12 are now pending, however applicants intend to file a second preliminary amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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[illegible]

Retroviral vectors, methods for their preparation and their use for gene
transfer into CD4-positive cells

5 The present invention relates to retroviral vectors (cell targeting vectors), methods for their preparation and their use for the gene transfer into CD4-positive cells.

The term „retroviral vectors“ or „retroviral transfectors“ refers to infectious but replication incompetent retroviruses, which are able to transfer genes as retroviral expression constructs (also designated as „expression vectors“) into cells. The gene transfer results in the integration of the
10 expression construct into the genome of the cell. Retroviral gene transfer is advantageous, because (i) usually one copy of the gene of interest is transferred into cells, (ii) the gene generally is transferred without any mutations or recombination and (iii) stable chromosomal integration occurs.

15 It is known to use retroviral vectors derived from the amphotropic murine leukemia virus (MLV) to transfer certain genes into mammalian cells, especially human cells. These vectors are replication incompetent and run only through one cycle of replication. For the preparation of such vectors two components are required. On the one hand, a packaging cell is required, that provides the *gag*-, *pol*- and *env*-gene products of MLV upon expression of psi-negative constructs so that
20 these genes can not be packaged into a retrovirus. „psi“ designates the packaging signal of retroviruses, that mediates efficient packaging of messenger RNA. On the other hand, a so called expression construct has to be generated, that allows packaging into the retroviral vector and transfer by the retrovirus and that encompasses a coding and translatable region of the desired gene product. Thus, the expression construct has to contain the packaging signal „psi“. The genes
25 *gag*-, *pol* and *env* within the untreated packaging cell must be psi-negative to prevent the respective messenger RNA from being packaged into retroviral particles. Upon transfer of the expression construct by transfection of the respective vector-DNA into the packaging cells, retroviral vector particles are released into the cell culture supernatant, that exclusively contain the expression construct, but not the psi-negative *gag*-, *pol* and *env* genes, which are thus not
30 transferred into the target cells.

The tropism of retroviral vectors, i. e. the selection of mammalian cells into which these retroviral vectors can transfer the expression construct, is determined by the *env* gene in the respective

packaging cell. The *env* gene is translated into envelope proteins; the transmembrane protein (TM) and the surface envelope protein (SU), which together form the outer envelope of the retroviral vector particle. The *env* gene products of the amphotropic MLV, which is widely used for gene transfer, mediate gene transfer into a variety of different mammalian cells. However, in particular for gene transfer into human cells the amphotropic retroviral vector does not allow specific gene transfer into selected human or other mammalian tissues or cell species, as the acceptor protein (receptor) for the amphotropic MLV-envelope proteins which mediates the uptake of amphotropic retroviral vector particles, and the gene transfer is found on the surface of almost all mammalian cells.

In gene therapy, today, stable transfer of different genes is mostly performed in cell culture, i. e. „ex vivo“. Retroviral vectors were improved by exchanging the retroviral *env* gene of MLV within the packaging cells by *env* genes derived from other viruses. As an example the *env* gene of MLV has been exchanged by the *env* gene encoding the protein G of „vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)“ (Burns et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90 (1993), 8033-8037). The resulting retroviral vectors are characterized by enhanced stability. In WO 96/17071 retroviral vectors are described, that harbor the *env* gene of „human spuma retrovirus“ (HSRV) instead of the MLV *env* gene. As amphotropic MLV, HSRV does not reveal any specificity for the infection of cells. All mammalian cells that have been tested yet, are permissive for HSRV, independent from which donor species or tissue type they have been derived from (Schweizer et al., *J. Virol.* 71 (1997), 4821-4824, and Russel et al, *J. Virol.* 70 (1996), 217-222). The possible use of the *env* genes of „simian sarcoma associated virus „ (Takeuchi et al., *Virology* 186 (1992), 792-794), of the „feline leukemia virus subgroup B“ (Porter et al., *Hum. Gene Ther.* 7 (1996), 913-919), of the „feline endogenous virus RD114“ (Cosset et al., *J. Virol.* 69 (1995), 7430-7436) and of the „human T-cell leukemia virus I (HTLV-I)“ (Vile et al., *Virology* 180 (1991), 420-424) is suggested in certain experiments. Attempts to prepare retroviral vectors containing the *env* genes of the lentiviruses HIV-1, HIV-2 or „simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)“ have not been successful, yet. Such retroviral vectors would contain the capsid proteins encoded by the *gag* gene of MLV and the envelope proteins, encoded by the *env* gene of other retroviruses like HIV or SIV.

Vectors for the specific gene transfer into CD4-positive mammalian cells do not exist, yet. One object of the present invention is to provide retroviral vectors that do not target the amphotropic receptor of mammalian cells, but receptors that are exclusively expressed in certain tissues or cell

types. These vectors are suitable to mediate the gene transfer in specific cell types of mammalian origin. It is a further object of the present invention to develop a method to prepare such retroviral vectors.

5 These objects are solved according to the present invention by providing retroviral vectors comprising the viral cores derived from murine leukemia virus (MLV) and the viral envelopes derived from human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) or simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIV). In particular, these retroviral vectors are characterized by the use of viral envelopes derived from human immunodeficiency virus type 1 or type 2 (HIV-1 or HIV-2) or from simian
10 immunodeficiency virus (for example: *Cercopithecus aethiops* (SIVagm), *Macaca mulatta* (SIVmac), *Pan troglodytes* (SIVcpz), *Cercopithecus mitis* (SIVsyk), *Papio sphinx* (SIVmnd), *Cercocebus atys* (SIVsm) or *Macaca nemestrina* (SIVmne)). Preferred are retroviral vectors bearing viral envelopes that contain the full-length surface envelope protein and a truncated form of the transmembrane envelope protein. Particularly preferred are retroviral vectors bearing viral
15 envelopes that contain the full-length surface envelope protein and a truncated form of the transmembrane envelope protein that is elongated by the C-terminus or any other fragment derived from the transmembrane protein of the murine leukemia virus (MLV) or an other virus.

20 Furthermore, packaging cells are provided that express the psi-negative envelope genes (*env*) of the lentiviruses HIV or SIV and the psi-negative *gag/pol* genes of MLV. In addition, these packaging cells contain psi-positive expression constructs that are transferred by the retroviral vectors according to the present invention.

25 In one embodiment of this invention viral core particles that are derived from a certain retrovirus can, in connection with expression constructs, be employed for the preparation of viral vectors. These expression constructs, as they contain the packaging signal psi, are packaged into the core particles. The core particles containing the expression constructs to be transferred are enveloped by foreign envelopes derived from other virus species or from another cell. The transfer of these expression constructs is then mediated by the retroviral vectors. The incorporation of the foreign
30 virus envelope can for example be mediated by the employment of the preferably truncated variant of the transmembrane envelope protein of HIV-1 *env* gene pTr712. Furthermore, the incorporation of a foreign viral envelope can be mediated for example by the use of the truncated variant of the transmembrane envelope protein of SIVagm3 *env* gene $\Delta 0env$. In a further

embodiment of the present invention full-length transmembrane proteins or transmembrane proteins modified by the fusion of the C-terminus of the transmembrane envelope protein of MLV or the C-termini of the transmembrane envelope proteins of other viruses to the truncated or full-length transmembrane proteins can be used. These modified envelope proteins can be incorporated in retroviral vectors. Especially preferred are vectors derived from MLV that contain the envelope proteins of other retroviruses, in particular of lentiviruses like HIV or SIV. These vectors infect the desired cell type by the interaction with the cellular receptor of the virus from which the foreign envelope is derived from.

In another embodiment of the invention any cell is transfected with a psi-negative expression gene encompassing *gag/pol* genes. Furthermore, the cell can be transfected with a psi-positive expression construct encoding the genetic information intended to be transferred. In addition, this cell is then transfected with a further expression gene encoding foreign envelope proteins. Cell lines constructed this way then generate retroviral vectors that contain the genetic information desired to be transferred.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the MLV-*env*-negative packaging cell line TELCeB6 (Cosset et al., *J.Virol.* 69 (1995), 7430-7436) is transfected with the truncated variant of the HIV-1 *env* gene pTr712 of plasmid pL β Ac/*env*-Tr712-neo (Wilk et al., *Virology* 189 (1992), 167-177; Kräusslich et al., *Virology* 192 (1993) 605-617). The resulting packaging cell line produces retroviral vectors of the type MLV(HIV-1), according to the invention, into the cell culture supernatant. These vectors contain core particles that are produced upon the expression of the *gag/pol* gene of MLV in this cell and envelope proteins derived from HIV-1 that are intracellularly expressed from the truncated variant of the HIV-1 *env* gene Tr712 and subsequently incorporated into the vector particles. The vectors of the invention contain the full-length surface envelope protein gp120-SU of HIV-1 and the truncated variant of the transmembrane envelope protein which results from a stop codon at position 712. It was shown in detail that this results in the generation of retroviral vectors for selective transfer of genes into CD4-positive mammalian cells. CD4-positive, but not CD4-negative cells derived from otherwise identical cell lines were selectively transduced by these vectors, i. e. the expression construct gene was transferred. The transduction was inhibited in the presence of antibodies that also inhibit infection by HIV. The surface envelope protein of HIV was detectable on the surface of the generated gene transfer vectors.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention the MLV-*env* negative packaging cell line TELCeB6 is transfected with the truncated variant of the SIVagm3 *env* gene $\Delta 0env$. The resulting packaging cell line secretes retroviral vectors of the type MLV(SIVagm3) of the present invention into the culture supernatant. These vectors also contain core particles derived from MLV and envelope proteins derived from SIVagm3 that are intracellularly expressed from the truncated variant of the SIVagm3 *env* gene $\Delta 0env$ and subsequently incorporated into the vector particles.

Thus, the present invention offers the following possibilities:

- to selectively transfer genes into CD4-positive cells
- to further optimize efficiency of gene transfer by improving the *env* gene constructs in comparable packaging cells,
- to develop gene therapy strategies which require or are improved by the selective gene transfer into CD4-positive cells ,
- to especially develop gene therapy strategies for the prevention or therapy of HIV-infection in humans by transferring HIV-inhibiting genes e.g. antisense genes, RNA-decoys, transdominant-negative mutant genes of HIV or other lentiviruses into CD4-positive cells,
- to especially develop gene therapy strategies to transfer genes into CD4-positive cells for the prevention and treatment of congenital genetic disorders like ADA-deficiency or other genetically treatable diseases that would benefit from the specific gene transfer into certain cells, and
- to study the cellular entry of lentiviruses into mammalian cells in detail.

The figures illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 shows the principle of retroviral vector mediated gene transfer into mammalian cells.

Figure 2 shows a scheme of the preparation of a retroviral vector (taken from: "Molecular Biotechnology, Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA, B.R. Glick and J.J Pasternak, ASM Press, Washington, D.C., 1994, Page 411, translated into German).

Figure 3 shows schematically a general method for the preparation of retroviral vectors (retroviral

transfer vectors) by transfection of a -expression construct-negative packaging cell line with an expression construct that is due to the presence of a packaging signal (here: psi) able to package a gene to be transferred (therapeutical effective gene) of interest into retroviral vectors.

- 5 Figure 4 shows a particular method for the preparation of retroviral vectors of the type MLV(HIV-1). The MLV *gag/pol* expression gene and the psi-positive expression construct pMFGlnsLacZ that are expressed in the *env*-negative packaging cell line TELCeB6 are shown. In addition, the *env* gene variant of HIV-1 (Tr712) encoding the full-length surface envelope protein gp120-SU and the truncated variant of the transmembrane envelope protein (Δ gp41-TM) are also
10 expressed in this cell line to generate MLV(HIV-1) vectors.

Figure 5 shows the general assembly of retroviral vectors that consist of core particles from a certain virus in combination with viral envelopes derived from foreign viruses, here explained on the example of MLV(HIV-1) vectors.

- 15 Figure 6 schematically shows the cloning strategy for the generation of SIVagm3 *env*-expression construct pRep *wt env* and for the truncated *env*-genes, here shown at the example of variant Δ 0*env*.

- 20 Figure 7 shows the cloning scheme for the generation of chimeric SIVagm3 *env* genes Δ 0MLV*env* and Δ 7MLV*env*.

- Figure 8 shows the nucleic acid sequences of the oligonucleotides used for the cloning of the SIVagm3 *env* expression constructs. The nucleic acid sequences of the restriction sites are
25 underlined.

Figure 9 shows schematically the transcriptional units of the SIVagm3-derived *env* constructs.

- Figure 10 shows the amino acid sequences of the intracellular domains of the gene products of the
30 SIVagm3 derived *env*-constructs. The sequences of SIVagm3 and MLV are given for comparison. The amino acids are indicated in the one letter code. Amino acid residues derived from MLV are underlined. The numbers in the designation of the constructs indicate the N-terminal amino acid moieties following the transmembrane region before the stop codons inserted

by recombinant PCR. Due to the insertion of a Not I-restriction site two or three amino acids are generated that do not occur in the native SIVagm3 sequence. These amino acid moieties are typed in bold letters. "..." designates amino acid moieties of SIVagm3 that are not indicated in detail. "*" indicates the C-terminus of the proteins. The length of the intracellular domains is indicated. "aa" stands for amino acid moieties. "TMR" stands for transmembrane region. The designation "MLV" stands for the 3'-inserted sequences derived from MLV *env* gene. The inserted C-termini of MLV contain the so called p2-protein (consisting of 16 aa) that is intracellularly cleaved by proteolysis before the envelope proteins are incorporated into the virions.

Figure 11 is a graphic illustration of the efficiency of generation of MLV(SIVagm) vectors upon transfection of the *env* gene variants into TELCeB6/*rev* cells. The T-cells were co-cultivated in the same medium and in the presence of the transfected packaging cells for two days and then tested for the successful gene transfer by X-gal staining. The indicated values are mean values resulting from two experiments. "Mock" stands for negative control.

Figure 12 is a graphic illustration of the results of titration experiments performed with MLV(SIVagm) vector stocks in different CD4-positive cell lines.

Figure 13 shows the results of the inhibition of T-cell transduction employing a monoclonal antibody directed against CD4 blocking the cellular CD4-receptor. The concentration of the antibody IOT4a is given in the legend. The transduction efficiency in the absence of the antibody was set as a reference of 100% and the titers in presence of the antibody is expressed in percent of this positive control.

The term "retroviral vector" as used herein, refers to a replication incompetent retroviral particle that is mediating the transfer of a mRNA of a foreign gene, e. g. of a therapeutical gene or of a fragment thereof or of a reporter gene instead of the retroviral mRNA. The term "therapeutical gene" as used herein refers to a nucleic acid sequence that is intended to be transferred into a target cell by a retroviral vector and comprises complete genes, fragments thereof or antisense-nucleic acid sequences. The term "SIV" as used herein refers to viruses of the simian immunodeficiency virus family, e. g. *Cercopithecus aethiops* (SIVagm), *Macaca mulatta* (SIVmac), *Pan troglodydytes* (SIVcpz), *Cercopithecus mitis* (SIVsyk), *Papio sphinx* (SIVmnd), *Cercocebus atys* (SIVsm) or *Maccaca nemestrina* (SIVmne). The term "SIVagm3" as used herein

refers to the molecular clone SIVagm3mc (Baier et al., *J. Virol.* 62 (1989), 4123-4128).

The preparation of MLV(HIV-1) and MLV(SIVagm3) vectors is described in detail below.

- 5 First, a DNA-sequence is generated that allows the production of the necessary proteins that allow the assembly of the viral core particles. The DNA-sequence is transfected into a human host cell and expressed therein. This DNA-sequence contains additionally operator-elements that are needed to express the DNA-sequence and induce formation of the viral core particles. The new host cell generated that way is then transfected with another DNA-sequence encoding the
- 10 envelope proteins derived from a virus which is different to the virus from which the viral core particles derived from. Then a third DNA-sequence is transfected into these cells that is packaged by the core particles and that comprises sequences that result in production of the therapeutical gene sequences or desired proteins in the cell into which therapeutical genes are to be transferred by the retroviral vector. The DNA-sequence that result in the expression of the viral envelope
- 15 proteins can preferably be derived from the *env* gene of HIV-1 or HIV-2 or other HIV-strains or of SIV, e.g. *Cercopithecus aethiops* (SIVagm), *Macaca mulatta* (SIVmac), *Pan troglodytes* (SIVcpz), *Cercopithecus mitis* (SIVsyk), *Papio sphinx* (SIVmnd), *Cercocebus atys* (SIVsm) or *Maccaca nemestrina* (SIVmne)). The *env* genes employed can be equivalent to the original native version of the viruses named above or can be truncated or even further modified variants of the
- 20 respective *env* genes. The especially preferred HIV-1 *env* gene pTr712 results in the generation of a full-length surface envelope protein gp120-SU and a truncated variant of the transmembrane protein. The particularly preferred SIVagm3 *env*-gene $\Delta 0env$ results in the generation of a full-length surface envelope protein gp130-SV and a truncated transmembrane protein. The transmembrane protein can be further modified e. g. by fusion of the C-terminal domain or any
- 25 other fragment of the transmembrane protein derived from MLV or any other virus. For example using core particles derived from MLV one can substitute the C-terminus of the *env* gene HIV or SIV *env* gene by the C-terminus derived from the transmembrane protein of MLV. In this case the proteolytic cleavage site of the C-terminal p2 peptide can be modified or not.
- 30 The mentioned viral vectors according to the invention can be used for the transfer of therapeutic genes into particular cell types. For example, the MLV(HIV-1) and MLV(SIVagm3) vectors of the invention transfer genes selectively into CD4-positive cells. Thus, these vectors show the tropism of HIV-1 and SIVagm3, respectively, from which the envelope proteins were derived

from.

The following not-limiting examples illustrate the invention.

5 **1. Example 1: Preparation of MLV(HIV-1) vectors**

1.1 Cell lines and plasmids

All plasmids used were prepared from transformed *E. coli* strains DH10 α or HB101. The
 10 molecular cloning of the expression constructs pLBac/*env*-neo is described by Kräuslich et al.,
Virology 192 (1993), 605-617 and pLssAc/*env*-Tr712-neo is described by Kräuslich et al.,
Virology 192 (1993), 605-617 and Wilk et al., *Virology* 189 (1992), 167-177. These expression
 constructs encode the *env* gene variants of HIV-1 and the neomycin-resistance gene. The
 expression construct pCRUCA comprising the *env* gene of amphotropic MLV is described by
 15 Wilk et al., *Virology* 189 (1992), 167-177 and Battini et al., *J. Virol.* 66 (1992), 1468-1475. The
 TELCeB6 packaging cell line expressing the expression construct pMFG-nlslacZ and the genes
gag and *pol* of MLV is described by Cosset et al., *J. Virol.* 69 (1995), 7430-7436. The cell line
 HeLaCD4⁺ was provided by the MRC AIDS reagents depository and 293 cells were purchased
 from ATCC (ATCC CRL 1573). All adherent cell lines were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified
 20 Eagles Medium (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum.
 The human T-cell line Molt4 (ATCC CRL 1582) was kept in RPMI-1640-Medium
 (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) supplemented with 10% FCS. The transfection of the
 packaging cell line TELCeB6 with the expression construct pTr712 was performed using
 Lipofectamin (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instruction.
 25 After transfection of the plasmid pRep 4 (Invitrogen, Leek, Netherlands) hygromycine B-selection
 was performed in the presence of 200 mg/ml hygromycine B (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany).
 One cell clone generated by this protocol is the cell line TELCeB6/pTr712-K14.

1.2 Viral infections, determination of titers and neutralisation experiments

30 The adherent cells were seeded into 24-well plates at a density of 4×10^4 cells per well or in 6-
 well-plates at a density of 2×10^5 cells per well. Molt4 cells were seeded at a density of 8×10^5
 cells per well in a 6-well plates. Prior to infection the cells were incubated over night in cell
 culture medium. Cells were infected by co-incubation with 1 ml diluted or undiluted retroviral

particle containing supernatants for three hours. Virion containing supernatants were freed from contaminating cells by filtration through a 0.45 μ m filter. Two days post infection target cells were assayed for the expression of β -Gal by X-gal staining. The viral titers were determined as described. The titers are given in colony forming units per ml (cfu/ml). A serum from a HIV-1-
 5 infected donor was employed to neutralize the pseudotyped vectors.

1.3 Immuno-staining of transfected cells

10 TELCeB6 cells transfected with plasmid-DNA encoding the envelope proteins of HIV-1 were washed with PBS and incubated with ice-cold methanol for 15 min. After repeated washing the cells were incubated with blocking buffer (PBS / 2% BSA) for one hour. After repeatedly washing with PBS cells were incubated with a 1:1000 diluted HIV-1 specific serum solution for one hour. Cells were incubated with peroxidase-conjugated protein G (Bio-Rad, Krefeld,
 15 Germany). Finally, antigen-presenting cells were stained by addition of substrate-buffer (H_2O_2 with 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazol, Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany). It was demonstrated that the plasmid pTr712 allows the expression of envelope proteins derived from HIV-1 in the transfected cells.

20 1.4 Western-Blot-analysis

The preparation of cell lysates and Western-Blotting was performed using standard protocols. Virus particles present in the supernatants of packaging cells transfected with plasmids encoding HIV-1-derived envelope proteins were concentrated by ultracentrifugation (45 min at 200,000 x g
 25 at 40°C). The resulting pellets were resolved in sample buffer and subjected to SDS-PAGE. A goat serum directed against HIV-1 gp120-SU and peroxidase conjugated protein G was used for Western-Blotting. Protein bands were visualized using the ECL-detection kit (Amersham, Braunschweig, Germany). The surface envelope protein gp120-SU of HIV-1 was detectable in cell lysates and vector particles.

1.5 Membrane fusion capacity of the HIV-1 envelope protein

A subconfluent culture of the packaging cell line TELCeB6/pTr712-K14 was covered with Jurkat T-cells, expanded for 48 hours and photographed. A number of syncytia were observed, clearly
 5 indicating the functionality of envelope proteins of HIV-1 produced by the cell line mentioned above.

Example 2: Preparation of MLV(SIVagm3) vectors

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2.1 Cloning of the SIVagm3 *env*-expression constructs

The plasmid pRep 4 (Invitrogen, Leek, Netherlands) was used to clone the *env* gene variants of
 15 SIVagm3. To generate the *env* gene variants the sequence between base 5713 and 8411 of SIVagm3 was amplified from the plasmid pMB2 (Baier et al., J. Virol. 63 (1989), 5119-5123) by recombinant PCR (rPCR) using the oligonucleotids Nhe AGM ENV+ (SEQ ID NO:1) and Xho AGM ENV- (SEQ ID NO:2), and inserted into the plasmid pRep4 via the restriction sites Nhe I and Xho I. The cDNA generated by rPCR encompasses both *rev*-exons and the complete reading
 20 frame of the *env* gene. The resulting plasmid termed pRep *wt env* was used as a template for further rPCRs and as a vector for further cloning steps.

Next, the truncated *env* gene variants $\Delta 0env$, $\Delta 7env$ and $\Delta 16 env$ were cloned. For this purpose, the respective oligo-nucleotides Not STOP 0-/+(0-: SEQ ID NO:3, 0+ -:SEQ ID NO:4), Not
 25 STOP 7-/+(7-: SEQ ID NO:5, 7+:SEQ ID NO:6) and Not STOP 16-/+(16-: SEQ ID NO:7, 16+:SEQ ID NO:8) were employed in PCRs to insert the desired stop-codon and the 5'-located Not I-restriction site. To minimize the risk of faulty amplification by the *Taq*-polymerase small fragments were amplified using the flanking oligo-nucleotides SIV ENV HIII+ (SEQ ID NO:9) and Xho AGM ENV- (SEQ ID NO:2). The resulting fragments (amplicon SEQ ID NO:9/3
 30 together with amplicon SEQ ID NO:4/2, amplicon SEQ ID NO:9/5 with amplicon SEQ ID NO:6/2, amplicon SEQ ID NO:9/7 with amplicon SEQ ID NO:8/2) were then isolated according to standard protocols and subjected to fusion-PCR. The first amplicon encompasses the sequences derived from SIVagm *env* from the Hind III-restriction site (nt 6817) to the – primer (Not STOP

0-/7-/16-) that includes the Not I-restriction site and the stop codon to be inserted as well as the 3'- following sequences of the template. The second amplicon begins with the + Primer (Not STOP 0+/7+/16+) encompassing the last bases at the 3'end from the first amplicon, a Not I-restriction site and the stop codon. This amplicon ends with the sequence of the primer Xho AGM ENV-. Thus, the amplicons subjected to the fusion-PCR included overlapping sequences that allowed hybridisation. Using fusion-PCR these amplicons were amplified upon hybridisation employing the primers Xho AGM ENV- and SIV ENV HIII+. The resulting fusion fragments were then digested (Hind III/Xho I) and inserted into the vector Rep *wt env* (Hind III/Xho I). The *env* variants $\Delta 0MLV env$ and $\Delta 7MLV env$ were derived from the variants $\Delta 0 env$ and $\Delta 7 env$. For this purpose, the 3'-laying regions of the MLV *env* gene encoding the intracellular portions of TM protein p15 were amplified by rPCR using the oligonucleotides MLV Not- (SEQ ID NO: 10) and MLV Not 7+ (SEQ ID NO: 11) or MLV Not 0+ (SEQ ID NO:12), respectively. The molecular clone pKA1558 has been described by Scov et al., *J. Gen. Virol.* 74 (1993), 707-714 and served as the template. The resulting amplicons were inserted into the *env* variants $\Delta 0 env$ or $\Delta 7 env$ via the Not I-restriction site.

2.2 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

The Taq-DNA-polymerase (Perkin-Elmer, Langen, Germany) was used for amplification of DNA sequences. A standard-PCR (100µl total volume) included: 1 x PCR-buffer (10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.8, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.01% gelantine), 10 µM of each amplicon, 2 µM of the respective oligodeoxynucleotide-primers, 200 µM of each deoxynucleotide (dNTP), 2.5 units of the Taq-polymerase and 100 ng plasmid-DNA. The PCR-program using the primer pairs of amplicon SEQ ID NO: 9/3 with amplicon SEQ ID NO: 4/2, amplicon SEQ ID NO: 9/5 with amplicon SEQ ID NO: 6/2 and amplicon SEQ ID NO: 9/7 with amplicon SEQ ID NO: 8/2 was as follows:

1. 94°C 300 sec.
2. 94°C 45 sec.
3. 55°C 120 sec
4. 72°C 180 + 2 sec.
5. 10 cycles 2.-4.
6. 94°C 45 sec.

7. 60°C 120 sec.
8. 72°C 180 + 2 sec.
9. 10 cycles 6.-8.
10. 72°C 600 sec.

5

2.3 Cell lines, media, transformation and transfection

Plasmids were transformed into *E. coli*-strains DH5 α , DH10B, Top10F' (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) and GM 2163 (Invitrogen, Leek, Netherlands) using standard methods.

- 10 The transfection of the packaging cells TELCeB6 and TELCeB6/*rev* with the SIVagm *env* gene expression constructs were performed using Lipofectamin (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The packaging cell line TELCeB6 expressing the retroviral expression construct MFG-nlsLacZ and the *gag/pol* genes of MLV has been described by Cosset et al., *J. Virol.* 69 (1995), 7430-7436. Cell line TELCeB6/*rev* was stably transfected
- 15 with the construct pCMV-*rev* (NIH Research and Reference Reagent Program, catalogue no. 1443) allowing the expression of the *rev* gene of HIV-1 under the transcriptional control of a CMV-promotor. Thus, the resulting cell line TELCeB6/*rev* expresses in addition the *rev* gene of HIV-1. The cell lines TELCeB6 and TELCeB6/*rev* were cultured in the media described below for the cultivation of adherent cells supplemented with glucose (4 g/L). Adherent HeLaCD4+
- 20 cells were purchased from the MRC AIDS Program Reagents Project and the HeLa cells were purchased from ATCC (CCL 2). All adherent cells lines cultivated in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein ; Germany) supplemented with 10% inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS; Biochrom KG, Berlin, Germany), 2 mM L-glutamine (Biochrom KG, Berlin, Germany) and antibiotics (0.1 mg/ml nystatin, 100 units/ml penicillin, 50 mg/ml streptomycin,
- 25 Biochrom KG, Berlin, Germany) at 37°C, 5% CO₂ and water-saturated atmosphere in a cell incubator (Cytoperm, Heraeus, Germany). The suspension cells C8166 (human leukemia T-cell line containing the defective HTLV-1 genome, NIH Research and Reference Reagent Program, catalogue no. 404), Jurkat cells (human leukemia T-cells, NIH Research and Reference Reagent Program, catalogue no. 177) and Molt4 (human leukemia T-cells, NIH Research and Reference
- 30 Reagent Program, catalogue no. 175) were kept in RPMI 1640 (GIBCO/BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) supplemented with 10% FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine (Biochrom KG, Berlin, Germany) and antibiotics (0.1 mg/ml nystatin, 100 units/ml penicillin, 50 mg/ml streptomycin, Biochrom KG, Berlin, Germany).

2.4 Immuno-peroxidase-assay anti-peroxidase (IPAP)

To test the correct expression of the *env* gene variants all *env* encoding constructs were transfected into TELCeB6 cells. Two days post transfection the transfected cells were tested for the expression of the respective *env* variant using IPAP. The transfected TELCeB6 cells seeded in 35 mm-tissue culture plates were washed with PBS and ice cold methanol (-20°C) was added and incubated for 15 min at -20°C for fixation. Then cells were washed again with PBS and unspecific binding sites were saturated by incubation with blocking buffer (PBS + 2% BSA) at room temperature (RT) for one hour. Subsequently, cells were incubated with an anti-serum directed against SIVagm taken from an pig-tail macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) infected with SIVagm. This serum was diluted in blocking buffer and was incubated with the cells for one hour at 37°C. After repeated washing with PBS the Fc-portions of the primary antibodies were detected using horseradish-peroxidase-conjugated protein G (BIO-RAD, Munich, Germany) after incubation for one hour at 37°C. After washing the cells twice with PBS substrate buffer (4 mg 3-Amino-9-ethylcarbazol solved in 1 ml dimethylformamid, 19 ml 20 mM NaOAc-buffer, pH 5 and 30 µl H₂O₂; cleared by filtration through a 0.45 µm filter) was added. After a few minutes of incubation at RT cells expressing viral proteins clearly stained red. With the exception of the plasmids pRep $\Delta 7env$ and pRep $\Delta 7MLVenv$, all other constructs mediated expression of the envelope proteins derived from SIVagm3. The analysis of the sequencing data revealed a stop codon in the second *rev*-exon in the two variants pRep $\Delta 7env$ and pRep $\Delta 7MLVenv$ resulting from the insertion of the Not I-restriction site. Thus, the incompletely produced Rev-protein was not able to mediate the export of the mRNA-transcripts of the *env* genes from the cell nucleus.

2.5 Syncytia-formation

As the IPAP analysis only allows the demonstration of the expression of the envelope proteins their functionality had to be tested as well. Using a syncytia-formation test it was intended to show that the envelope proteins were present on the cell surface and able to induce syncytia-formation in CD4⁺ cells. For that purpose, the SIVagm-derived *env* gene constructs were transfected into TELCeB6/*rev* cells. At the following day, the transfected cells were covered by Molt4 T-cells and photographed 24 h later. The SIVagm-derived envelope proteins presented on the cell surface of the packaging cells are able to bind to the CD4-proteins present on the

membrane of the T-cells. Thus, fusion of the two cell types occurs. These syncytias are distinguishable from the parental cells by their size. All tested *env* gene variants induced syncytia-formation, but were very different in the extent of inducing syncytia-formation. Whereas the variants $\Delta 0env$ and $\Delta 16env$ induced large syncytia the other variants including wt *env* mediated only weak syncytia induction. Nevertheless, it was demonstrated for all variants that their expression resulted in the production of membrane proteins able to bind CD4.

2.6 Detection of β -galactosidase activity (X-gal-assay)

The successful transduction of human cells mediated by [MLV(SIVagm)] derived vectors was demonstrated by the detection of the successful gene transfer of the packageable construct MFG-nlsLacZ tested by X-gal-assay. The detection of β -galactosidase activity in transduced cells was performed using a modified protocol of the X-Gal-assay (Sanes et al., *EMBO J.* 5 (1986), 3133-3142). The reaction buffer contained β -galactosidase substrate (5-brom-4-chlor-indodyl- β -D-galactopyranosid; Sigma, Deisenhofen; Germany) [1 mg/ml], 5 mM potassium-ferricyanid (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany), 5 mM potassium-ferrocyanid (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany) and 2 mM $MgCl_2$ in PBS. The cells were washed with PBS and incubated for 10 min at RT in PBS, 2% formaldehyde and 0.2% glutaric dialdehyde. Then, cells were washed with PBS and incubated with the X-Gal reaction buffer for 5 – 24 h at 37°C. β -galactosidase activity was demonstrated by intracellular blue staining.

2.7 Transduction of T-cells by [MLV(SIVagm3)] vectors

4×10^5 TELCeB6/rev cells were seeded in 35-mm tissue culture plates to be transfected 24 h later with the SIVagm-derived *env*-constructs. The following day, transfected cells were supplemented with fresh media. Then co-cultivation devices (Costar, Cambridge, USA) were installed in the tissue culture plates of the packaging cells allowing the free diffusion of media and vectors contained therein, but preventing direct cell-to-cell contact. 10^6 Molt4 T-cells were seeded into these co-cultivation devices and expanded for two days in the presence of the respective transfected cells. After further two days of cultivation in the absence of the packaging cells, the T-cells were tested for the expression of the reporter gene *LacZ* using the X-Gal-assay.

The transfection of all SIVagm-derived *env* gene variants displaying a intracellular domain of no more than 19 amino acid moieties resulted in the generation of pseudotyped MLV-vectors successfully transducing the T-cells. The variants *wt env* and $\Delta 36 env$ did not generate detectable amounts of these vectors. The transfection of the plasmid pHIT 456 encoding the *env* gene of amphotropic MLV (Soneoka et al., *Nucl. Acid. Research* 23 (1995), 628-633) served as a positive control.

Example 3:

3.1 Establishment of stably transfected packaging cell clones

To prepare high-titer vector stocks TELCeB6 cells were stably transfected with the respective *env*-constructs and subsequently subjected to selection. The media used for selection correspond to the media used for the cultivation, but included additionally the neomycin analogue G418 (800 µg/ml) for selection of neo⁺-cells (HIV-1 *env*-constructs) or hygromycine B (200 µg/ml) for the selection of hyg⁺-cells (SIVagm *env*-constructs). The antibiotics were purchased from Sigma (Deisenhofen, Germany). The selection of transferred cells was started two days post transfection and carried out for further 10 days until cell clones formed colonies. The clonal cells were detached and resuspended from the tissue culture plate using an "Eppendorf-pipette". These single cell clones were first expanded in 24-well tissue culture dishes and tested for the generation of vectors by titration in suitable target cells.

3.2 Generation of pseudotyped MLV-vectors

The vectors produced by the packaging cells were prepared as follows: The media of confluent packaging cultures in large tissue culture flasks (800 ml) were substituted by 15 ml of fresh medium and cells were incubated over night. Then the supernatants were freed from contaminating cells by passing through a 0.45 µm filter and either subsequently subjected to transduction or stored in liquid nitrogen.

3.3 Determination of vector titers

To evaluate the vector amounts in the supernatants of the packaging cells, various dilutions of these supernatants in fresh culture media were prepared in a total volume of 1 ml and subjected to transduction of permissive target cells (Molt4, C8166, Jurkat, HeLaCD4+). The dilutions employed were 1:1, 1:10, 1:100, 1:1000. The adherent HeLaCD4+ target cells were seeded at a density of 2×10^5 cells per 35 mm-tissue culture plate one day prior to transduction. The cells were washed with PBS before incubation for two hours at 37°C in the presence of the vector containing media. Then, cells were washed again with PBS and expanded for further two days before the transduced cells were visualized by staining using the X-gal-assay. Suspension cells were supplied with fresh media one day prior to transduction. 10^6 cells were pelleted (by centrifugation) in the usual manner and then directly resuspended in the vector containing dilutions. After two hours these cells were washed and expanded for further two days before the successful gene transfer was detected using the X-gal-assay. The *LacZ*⁺ and thus stained cells were counted within 10 – 20 image-fields using a light microscope (Axiovert 35, Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany) and the total *LacZ*⁺-cell count within the whole tissue culture plate was evaluated by extrapolation. The dilution of the vector containing supernatants was taken into consideration and the titers were expressed in cfu/ml. Molt4 cells were transduced at the highest efficiency, whereas C8166 and Jurkat T-cell lines were considerably less efficiently transduced. HeLaCD4+ cells seem to be hardly permissive for [MLV(SIVagm)] vectors. In contrast, the [MLV(HIV-1)] vectors enabled efficient transduction of all CD4+ cell lines tested.

Example 4:

Demonstration of the CD4-dependent transduction mediated by [MLV(SIVagm)] vectors

30 min prior to transduction by [MLV(SIVagm)] vectors Molt4 T-cell line was incubated in media containing various concentrations (0 µg/ml, 0.625 µg/ml, 1.25 µg/ml, 2.5 µg/ml, 5 µg/ml) of the monoclonal antibody IOT4a (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) directed against CD4. This antibody inhibits the entry of different HIV- and SIV-isolates by blocking the cellular receptor CD4 (Sattentau et al., *Science* 234 (1986), 1120-1127). The T-cells were transduced by [MLV(SIVagm)] vectors in the presence of the concentrations of the anti-CD4-antibody IOT4a mentioned above. Then cells were washed and expanded for further two days before the resulting

gene transfer was measured using the X-gal-assay. Cells transduced in the absence of the antibody served as positive controls and were chosen as a reference (100%). It was clearly shown that the efficiency of gene transfer correlated depending on the concentration of the antibody added.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT:
 - (A) NAME: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, letztvertreten durch den Präsidenten des Paul Ehrlich Instituts
 - (B) STREET: Paul Ehrlich Straße 51-59
 - (C) CITY: Langen
 - (E) COUNTRY: Germany
 - (F) ZIP: 63225
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Retroviral vectors, methods of their preparation and their use for gene transfer into CD4-positive cells
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 12
- (iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows 3.11
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn #1.0, Version #1.25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CTAGCTAGCA TGCCCCTAGG ATCAGAAGAA AGAAG

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CAAGGCTGAG ACAAGCTTGG TGTCATTCC

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GTTAGGCAGG GTTACGCGGC CGCTTAACCA CAGATCCATA TCCACCCG

48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CGGGTGGATA TGGATCTGTG GTTAAGCGGC CGCCTAACCC TGCCTAACCC

50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

TACTCTCCTC TTTCTCGCGG CCGCTAAATC CACCCGTGGA AGGGACAG

48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 53 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

TCCCTTCCAC GGGTGGATT T AGCGGCCGCG AGAAAGAGGA GAGTAACCCT GCC

53

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

ATCCACCCGT GGAAGGGCGG CCGCTAAAAC GCAGAAGGGC C

41

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

CCCTTCTGCG TTTTAGCGGC CGCCCTTCCA CGGGTGGATA TGG

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 56 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

AAAAGGAAAA GCGGCCGCTC GATTAGTCCA ATTTGTTAAA GACAGGATAT CAGTGG

56

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 51 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

AAAAGGAAAA GCGGCCGCGA CAGGATATCA GTGGTCCAGG CTCTAGTTTT G

51

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 49 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: synthetic oligonucleotide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

AAAAGGAAAA GCGGCCGCCT ATGGCTCGTA CTCTATAGGC TTCAGCTGG

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Claims

- 5 1) Retroviral vectors comprising viral cores derived from murine leukemia virus (MLV) and virus envelopes consisting of surface envelope proteins and transmembrane proteins derived from human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) or simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIV) and the virus envelopes comprising the full-length surface envelope protein and a truncated variant of the envelope protein.
- 10 2) Retroviral vectors according to claim 1, whereby the viral envelopes are derived from the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 or type 2 (HIV-1 or HIV-2) or are derived from simian immunodeficiency virus of *Cercopithecus aethiops* (SIVagm) or of *Macaca mulatta* (SIVmac) or of Pan troglodydites (SIVcpz) or of *Cercopithecus mitis* (SIVsyk) or of *Papio sphinx* (SIVmnd) or of *Cercocebus atys* (SIVsm) or *Macaca nemestrina* (SIVmne).
- 15 3) Retroviral vectors according to claim 1 or 2, whereby the viral envelopes comprise a full-length surface envelope protein and a truncated variant of the transmembrane envelope protein, which is elongated by the C-terminus or any other fragment of the transmembrane envelope protein of the murine leukemia virus (MLV) or of any other retrovirus.
- 20 4) Method for the preparation of packaging cells, which produce retroviral vectors according to any of claims 1 to 3, comprising the transfection of a packaging cell (*gag*-, *pol*- and expression construct-positive) that produces or does not produce *env*-negative MLV-derived envelope proteins with an expression-gene that comprises the genetic information for envelope proteins of HIV or SIV (*env*-positive).
- 25 5) Method for the preparation of packaging cells that produce retroviral vectors according to any of claims 1 to 3, comprising the transfection of a cell with the expression genes *gag* and *pol* and with an expression construct, comprising a packaging signal (*psi*) and the genetic information desired to be transferred and with an expression gene that contains the genetic information for envelope proteins of HIV or SIV.
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6) Method according to claim 4, whereby the cell line TELCeB6 is used as a MLV *env*-negative cell line.

5 7) Method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, whereby pLβAc/*env*-Tr712-neo or pRep Δ16 *env*, pRep Δ7 *env*, pRep Δ0 *env*, pRep Δ7MLV *env* or pRep Δ0MLV *env* is used as *env* expression gene.

8) Packaging cells, obtainable by the methods according to any one of claims 4 to 7.

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9) Use of the retroviral vectors according to any one of claims 1 to 3 as a medicament.

10) Use of the retroviral vectors according to any one of claims 1 to 3 for the preparation of a medicament to transfer genes into CD4-positive cells of mammalian origin.

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11) Use of the retroviral vectors according to any one of claims 1 to 3 for the preparation of a medicament to transfer genes into human CD4-positive cells.

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12) Use of the retroviral vectors according to any one of claims 1 to 3 for the preparation of a medicament for the genetic modification of CD4-positive cells or for the provision of an active agent for gene therapy.

Summary

Described is the generation and application of novel retroviral vectors for cell-specific gene transfer, especially a method for the generation of retroviral vectors that encompass viral cores derived from the murine leukemia virus (MLV) and envelope proteins derived from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or simian immunodeficiency (SIV). These vectors can be used for the gene transfer into selected cell types, especially into CD4-positive mamalian cells.

Gene therapy with retroviral vectors

Fig. 1

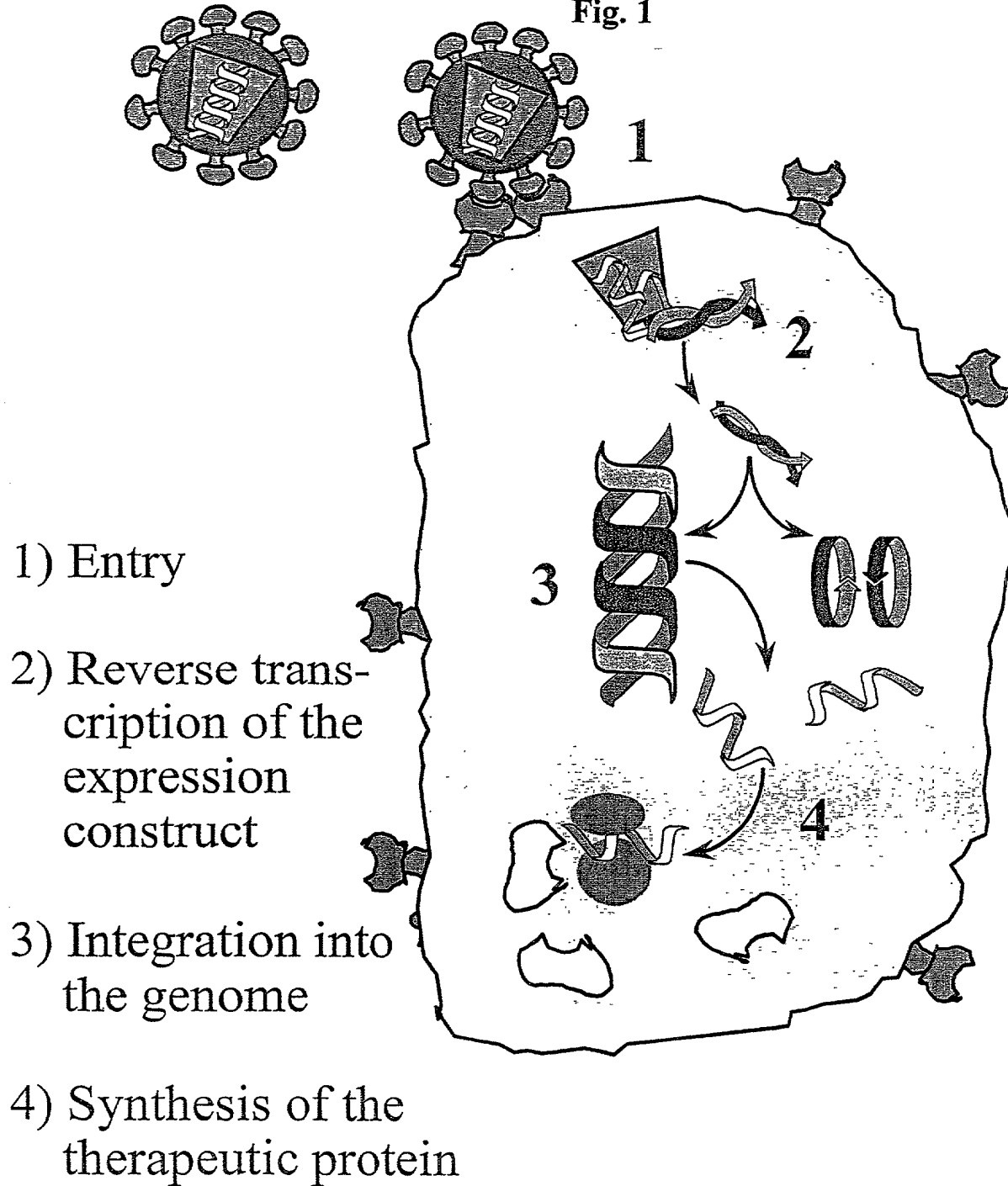


Fig. 2

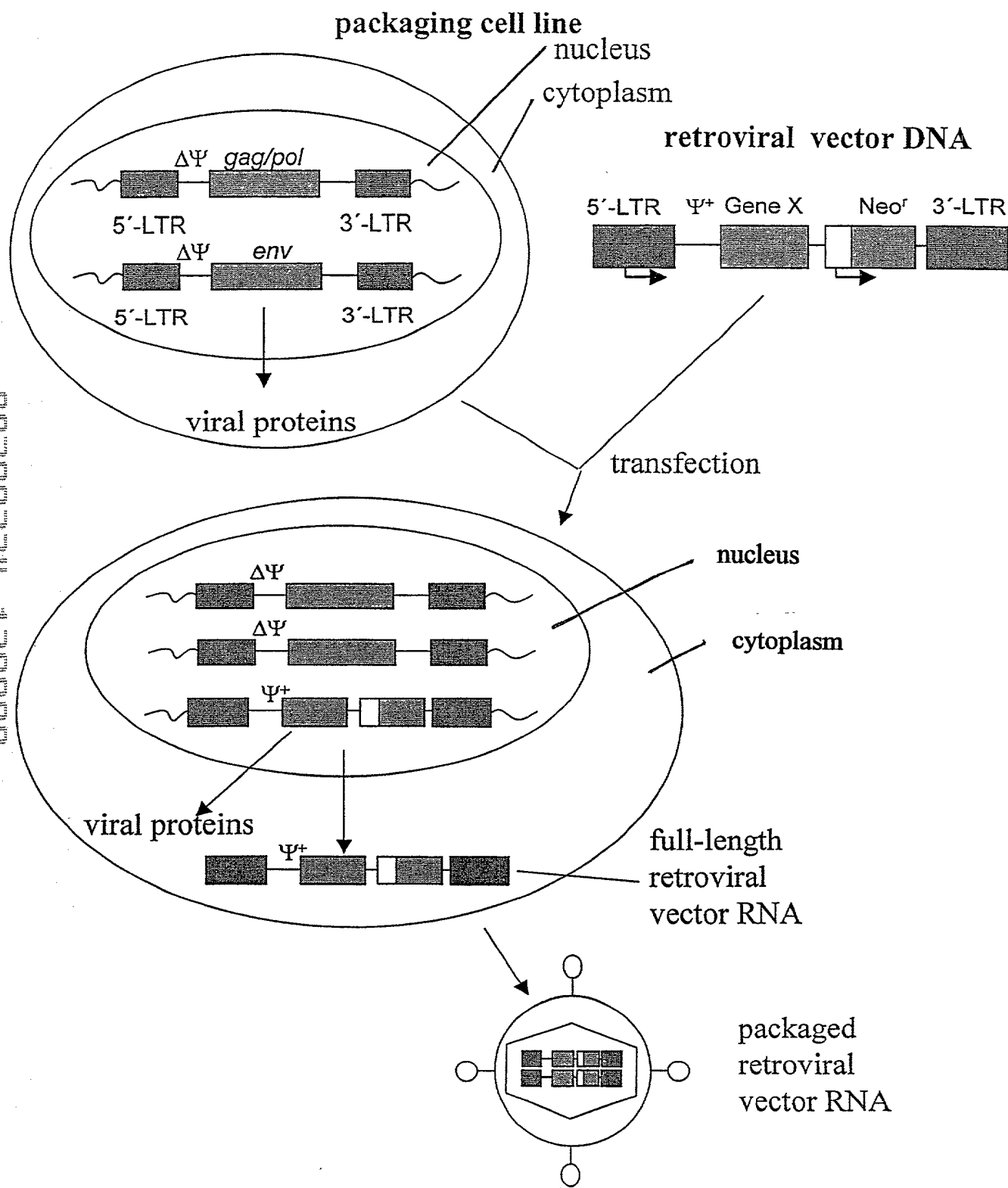


Fig. 3

Generation of retroviral vectors

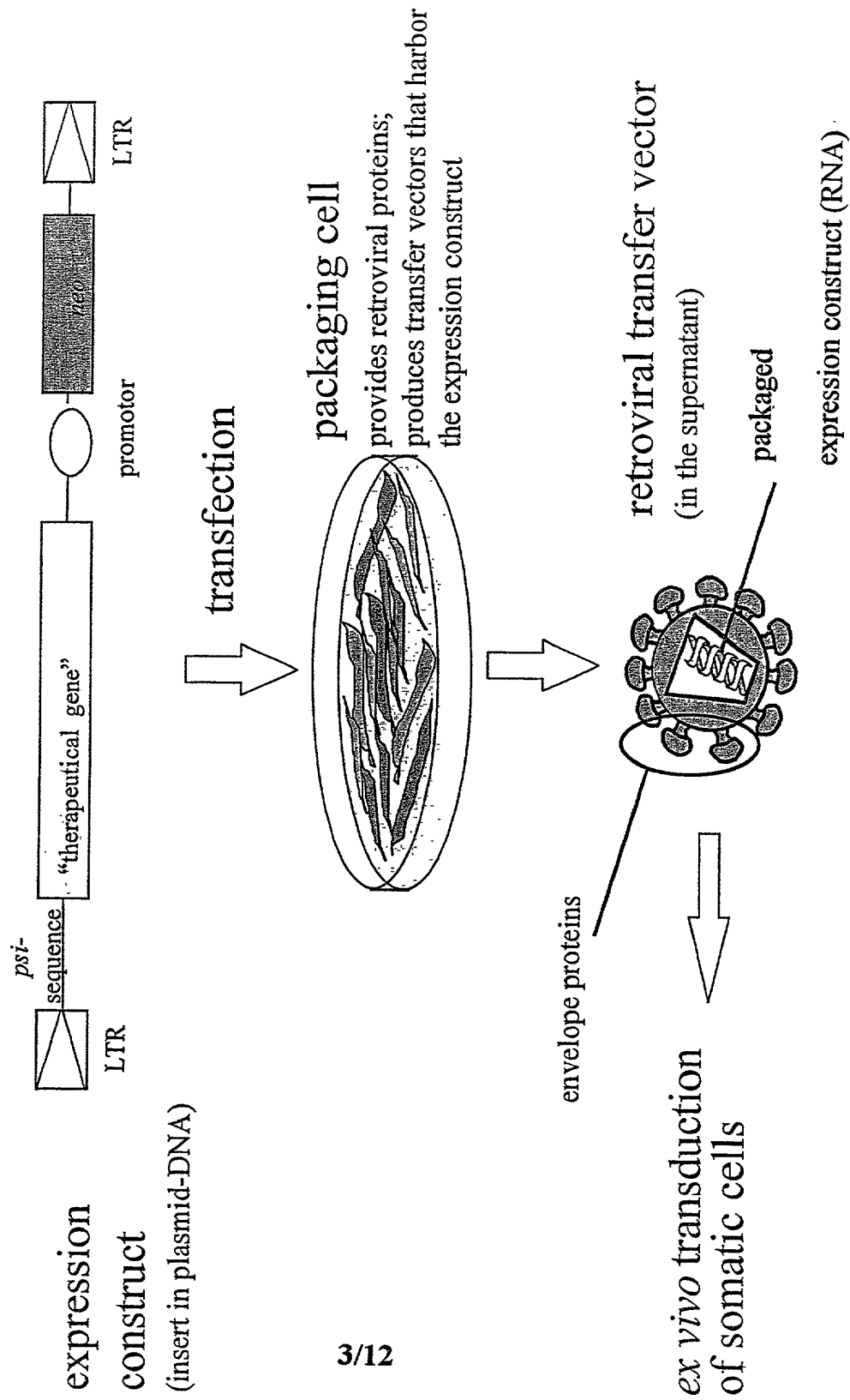


Fig. 4

retroviral packaging cell

env gene variant of HIV-1 expressing a truncated transmembrane protein



e.g. TE671 cells: human medullablastom-cells

expression genes for *gag* und *pol* of MLV that are not packaged



pMFGInsLacZ
expression construct for *lacZ*
that is packaged



Δ gp41-TM

fusion-peptide membrane region (TMR)



stop codon instead of Aminosäure 712

Fig. 5 Assembly of retroviral vectors with foreign envelope proteins of HIV

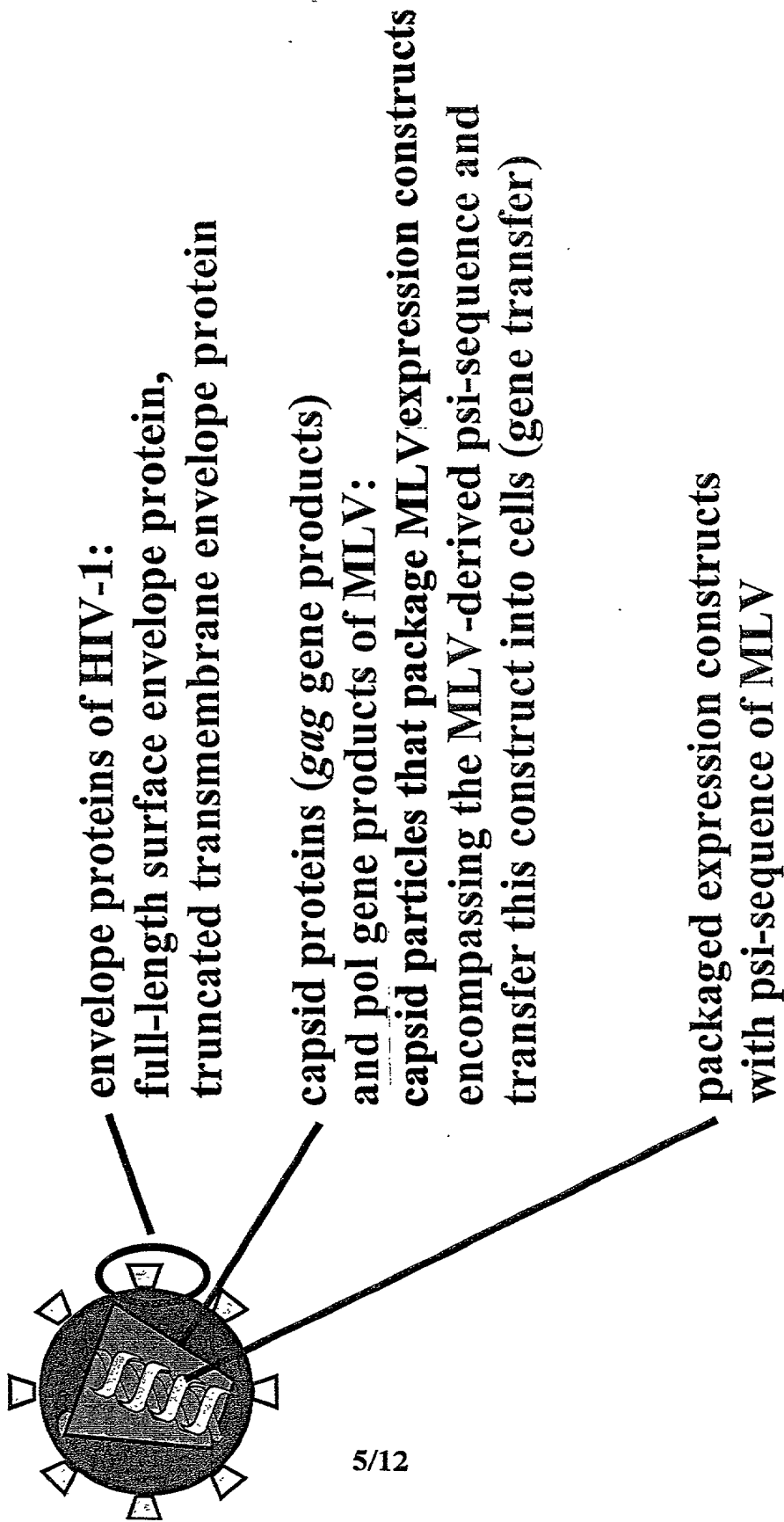


Fig. 6

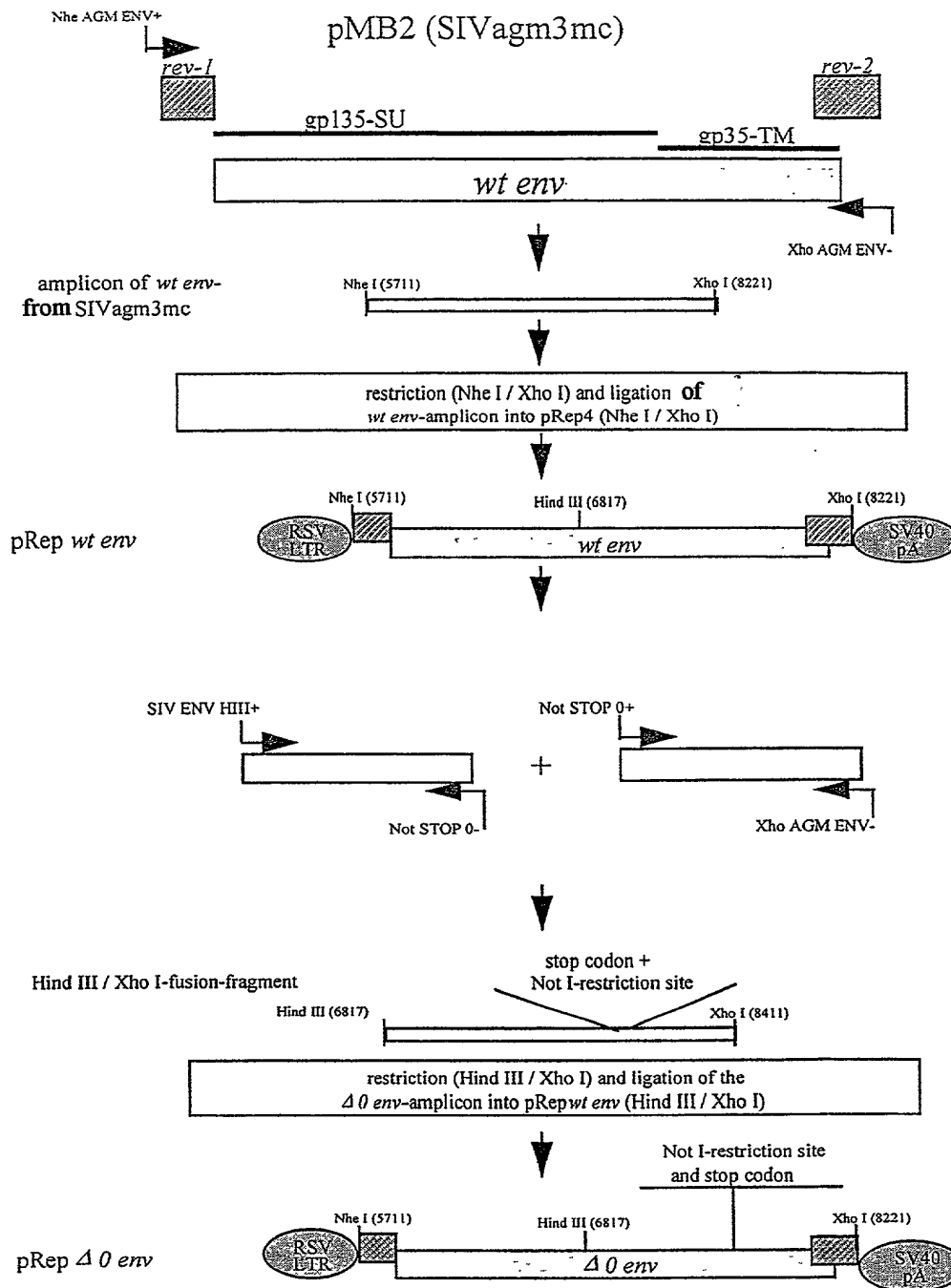


Fig. 7

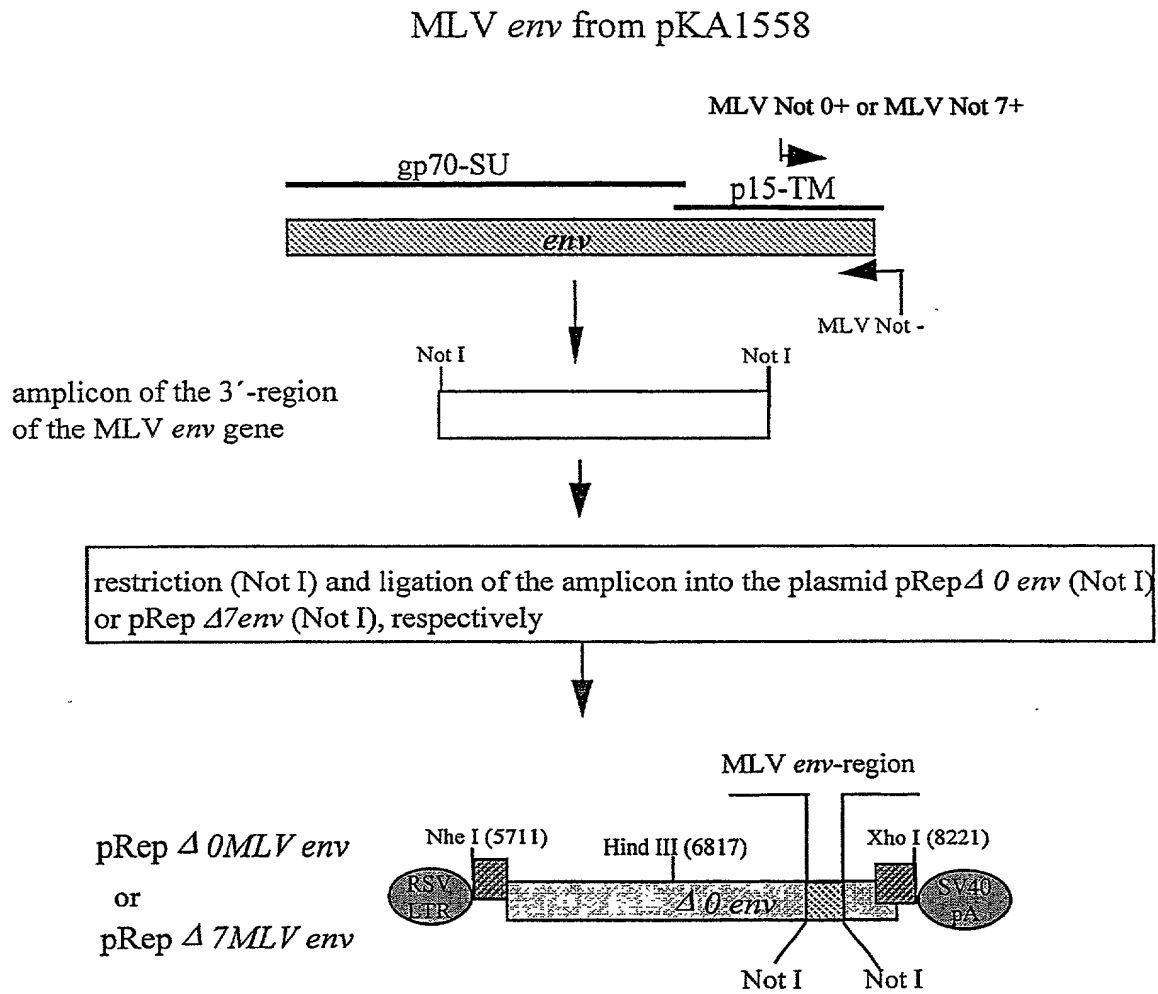


Fig. 8

Nhe AGM ENV+: Nhe I

5'-CTAGCTAGCATGCCCCTAGGATCAGAAGAAAGAAG-3'

Xho AGM ENV-: Xho I

5'-CCGCTCGAGCTAATTAAGGATTCCTTCAAGGCC-3'

SIV ENV HIII+: Hind III

5'-CAAGGCTGAGACAAGCTTGGTGTCACTTCC-3'

Not STOP 0+: Not I

5'-GTTAGGCAGGGTTACGCGGCCGCTTAACCACAGATCCATATCCACCCG-3'

Not STOP 0-: Not I

5'-CGGGTGGATATGGATCTGTGGTTAAGCGGCCGCTAACCTGCCTAACCC-3'

Not STOP 7+: Not I

5'-TACTCTCCTCTTTCTCGCGGCCGCTAAATCCACCCGTGGAAGGGACAG-3'

Not STOP 7-: Not I

5'-TCCCTTCCACGGGTGGATTTAGCGGCCGCGAGAAAGAGGAGTAACCCTGCC-3'

Not STOP 16+: Not I

5'-ATCCACCCGTGGAAGGGCGGCCGCTAAAACGCAGAAGGGCC-3'

Not STOP 16-: Not I

5'-CCCTTCTGCGTTTTAGCGGCCGCCCTTCCACGGGTGGATATGG-3'

MLV Not 0+: Not I

5'-AAAAGGAAAAGCGGCCGCTCGATTAGTCCAATTTGTTAAAGACAGGATATCAGTGG-3'

MLV Not 7+: Not I

5'-AAAAGGAAAAGCGGCCGCGACAGGATATCAGTGGTCCAGGCTCTAGTTTTG-3'

MLV Not-: Not I

5'-AAAAGGAAAAGCGGCCGCGCTATGGCTCGTACTCTATAGGCTTCAGCTGG-3'

Fig. 9

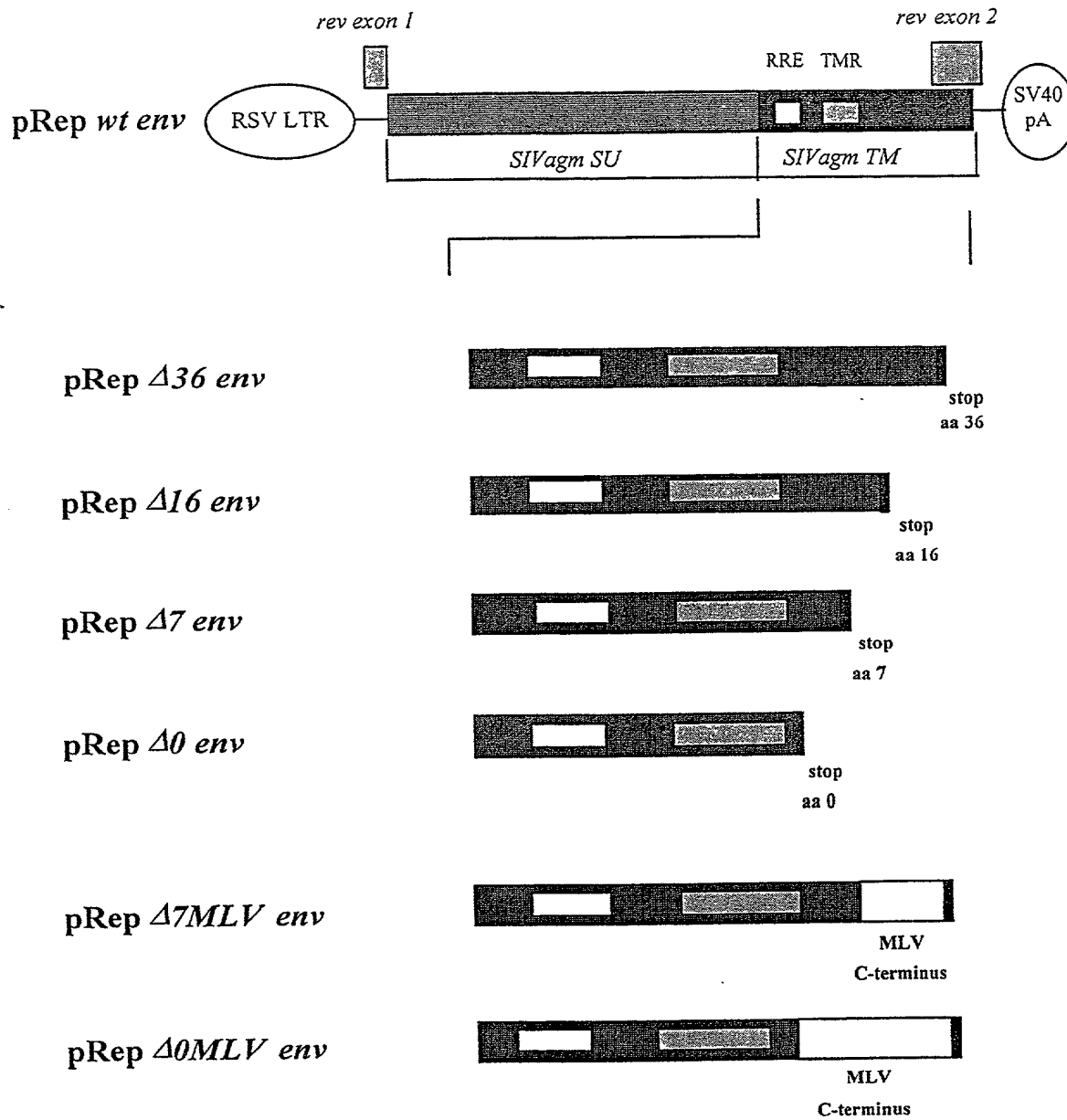
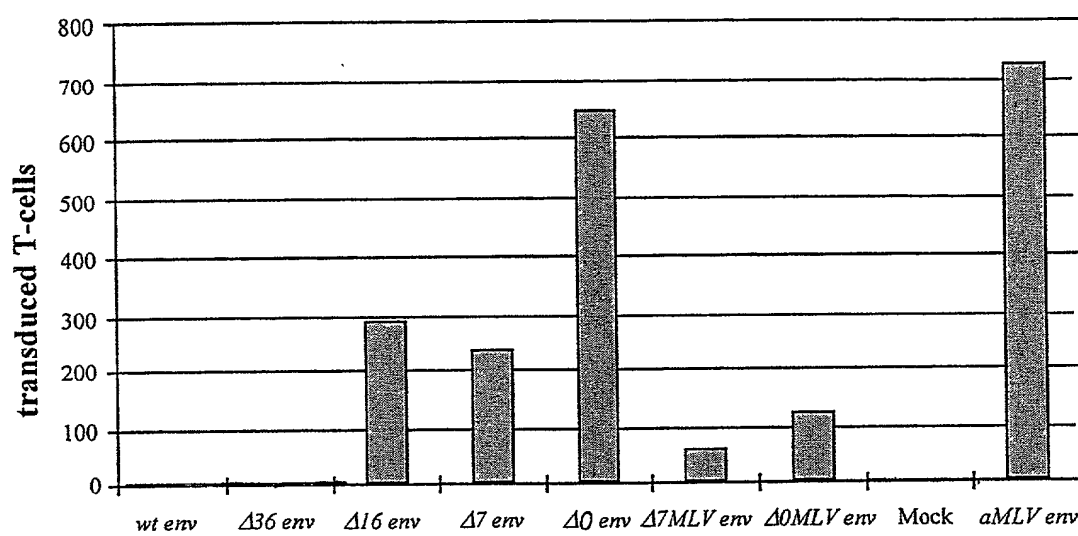


Fig. 10

	TMR of SIVagm3-TM	C-Terminus
SIVagm3 wt Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	SPLSPQIHIPWLGQPDNAE.....*
		135 aa
$\Delta 36$ Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	SPLSPQIHIPWLGQPDNAE.....*
		36 aa
$\Delta 16$ Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	SPLSPQIHIPWLGGR *
		16 aa
$\Delta 7$ Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	SPLSRGR *
		7 aa
$\Delta 0$ Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	AAA*
		3 aa
$\Delta 7$ MLV Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	SPLSRGRN <u>RISVVQAL</u> *
		16 aa
$\Delta 0$ MLV Env	VLGHIGLRLLYTVYSCIARVRQGY	AAARLVQFVKDRISVVQAL *
		19 aa
	TMR of MLV	C-Terminus
MLV wt Env	SPWFTTLISTIMGPLIVLLMILLFGPCILN	RLVQFVKDRISVVQAL*
		16 aa

Fig. 11



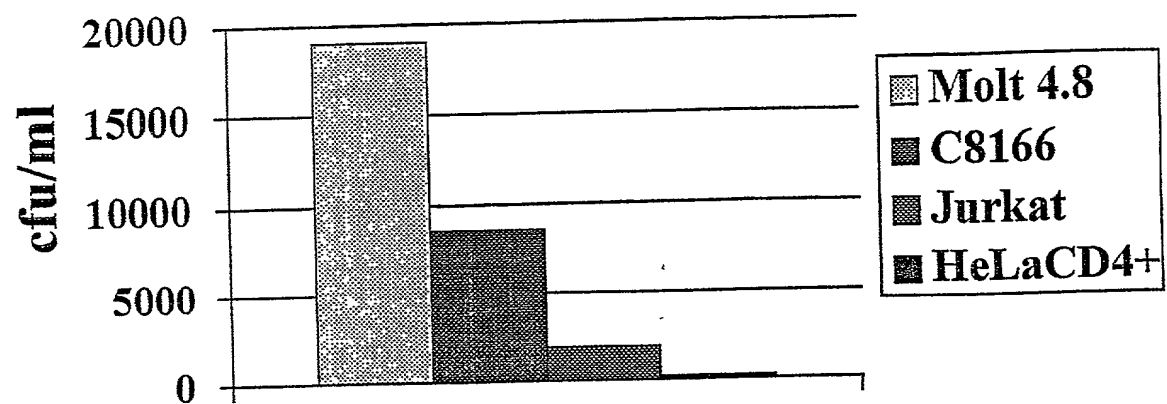


Fig. 12

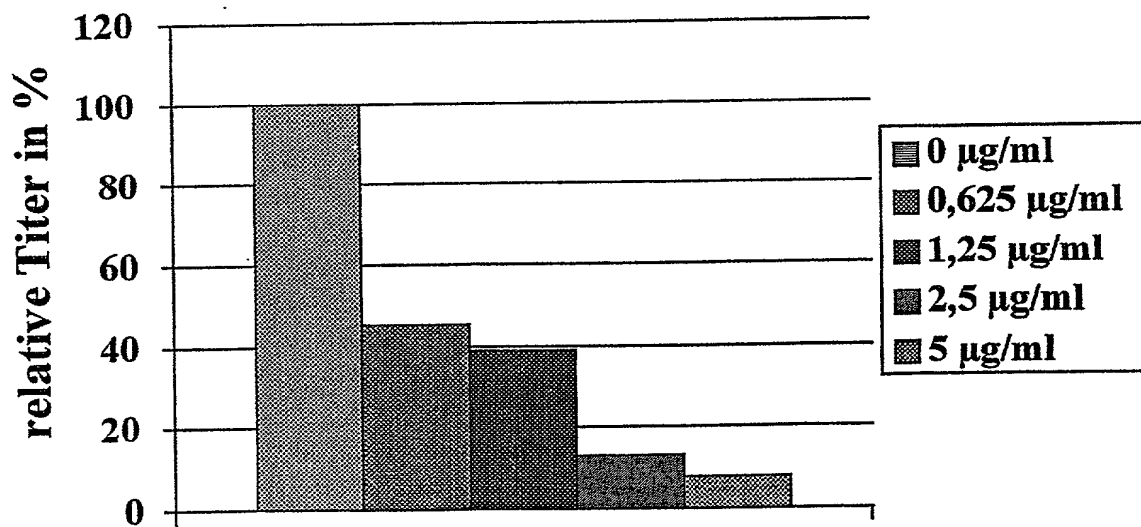


Fig. 13

PATENT
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO: 10383/006001

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **RETROVIRAL VECTORS METHODS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE FOR GENE TRANSFER INTO CD4-POSITIVE CELLS**, the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on 27 August 1997 as Application Serial No. 09/380,324 and was amended on _____

☒ was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/DE98/00593 filed on 27 February 1998 and was amended on 18 February 1999.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information I know to be material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	PRIORITY CLAIMED
Germany	<u>195 08 438.2</u>	<u>February 27, 1998</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Germany	<u>197 07 971.7</u>	<u>February 27, 1997</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information I know to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

U.S. SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	STATUS
<u>PCT/DE98/00593</u>	<u>February 27, 1998</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: J. Peter Fasse, Reg. No. 32, 983

Address all telephone calls to J. Peter Fasse at telephone number 617/542-5070.

Address all correspondence to J. Peter Fasse, Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patents issued thereon.

Revised August 24, 1994 (PAT/DECL/MBK)

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY CONTINUED

1-00

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2-1000 AUGUST 24, 1994 (30) (DECLARED)